

Mechanics' Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Selected Poetry.

The Ship-Builders.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The sky is ruddy in the East,
The earth is gray below,
And, spectral in the river-mist
Our bare, white timbers show.
Up!—let the sound of measured stroke
And grating saw begin;
The broadaxe to the gnarled oak,
The mallet to the pin.

Hark!—roars the bellows, blast on blast,
The sooty smithy jars;
And fire-sparks rising far and fast
Are fading with the stars.
All day for us the smith shall stand
Beside that flashing forge;
All day for us his heavy hand
The groaning anvil scourge.

Gee up—gee he—the panting team
For us is toiling near;
For us the raftsmen down the stream
Their island barges steer.
Rings out for us the axe-man's stroke
In forests old and still,—
For us the century-circled oak
Falls crushing down the hill.

Up—up—in nobler toil than ours
No craftsmen bear a part;
We make of Nature's giant powers
The slaves of human Art.
Lay rib to rib and beam to beam,
And drive the trennels free;
Nor faithless joint nor yawning seam
Shall tempt the searching sea.

Where'er the keel of our good ship
The sea's rough field shall plough—
Where'er her tossing spars shall drip
With salt spray caught below—
That ship must heed her master's beck,
Her helm obey his hand,
And seamen tread her reeling deck
As if they trod the land.

Her oaken ribs the vulture-beak
Of northern ice may peel—
The sunken rock and coral peak
May grate along her keel;
And know we well the painted shell
We give to wind and wave,
Must float, the sailor's citadel,
Or sink, the sailor's grave!

Ho! strike away the bars and blocks,
And set the good ship free!
Why lingers on these dusty rocks
The young bride of the sea?
Look! how she moves adown the grooves
In graceful beauty now!
How lowly on the breast she loves,
Sinks down her virgin prow!

God bless her, whereso'er the breeze
Her snowy wings shall fan,
Aside the frozen Hebrides,
Or sultry Hindoostan!—
Where'er in mart or on the main,
With peaceful flag unfurled,
She helps to wind the silken chain
Of commerce round the world!

Speed on the ship!—but let her bear
No merchandise of sin,
No groaning cargo of despair
Her roomy hold within.
No Lethæan drug for Eastern lands,
Nor poison draughts for ours;
But honest fruits of toiling hands
And Nature's sun and showers.

Be hers the Prairie's golden grain,
The Desert's golden sand,
The clustered fruits of sunny Spain,
The spice of Morning-land.
Her pathway on the open main
May blessings follow free,
And glad hearts welcome back again
Her white sails from the sea!

The First Patient.

Anastasiu Bake was a singular little body: singular in his appearance, singular in his countenance, with singular expression, singular dress, and, in short, singular all over. Far from being a bad man, good nature and humor lurked in his small twinkling grey eyes, in his hasty voluminous speech, in his incessant uneasiness, and even in his tongue, which protruded from the corners of his mouth in a very funny twist or distended his cheeks in a comical manner.

Residing on the Connecticut river, somewhere between its source and mouth, he kept all sorts of irons in the fire. His business was various, often heterogeneous, but no matter how pressing the engagements, or how frequent the demand, no one complained of his negligence or inability to satisfy their wants.

Among other accomplishments, he kept tavern, let horses, run stages, bought and sold produce, practiced the veterinary art, was general agent for the sale of various machines, and a sort of Encyclopedia for the country generally, for consulting the pedigree, standing, number and wealth of families and individuals.—Yet all these occupations consumed not his time—the active little man actually sighed for employment.

The stage-horn's long swelling notes floated in the distance. Bake was here and there and everywhere at the same time—now arranging this thing, now that, with his accustomed alacrity. Soon the half melted horses and dust-covered stage thundered up to the door.

"Step out, gen'l'm—step out—step out—supper s'r—supper s'r?" rattled so incoherently from his tongue, it might have passed for High-Dutch.

"Ye-es s-sir," answered a tall, raw-boned, dried-visaged, black-eyed passenger, dressed in a full suit of black, as he strode majestically across the porch with a huge bundle under each arm.

"Eh, eh!" ejaculated Bake, catching a view of the retreating form.

Seldom, very seldom any one appeared in those parts unless Bake called him by name, shook hands, inquired after his family, friends and neighbors—how far he had come and how far he should go to-day; but that voice, that form, he could not localize or identify.

Supper being ready the grave stranger seated himself near the centre, at the side of the table, opposite Bake.

"Pleasant weather," said the latter, endeavoring to attract the former's attention.

"Ye-es."

"Much of a crop your way?"

"Ye-es."

"Corn, I suppose is backward?"

"Ye-es."

But with all his attempts, Bake failed of eliciting more than "ye-es."

With lofty meien the stranger took his meal in silence, eating with the greatest precision—each piece of even-

ly buttered bread, each piece of meat cut to an exact cube, alternately followed by a swallow of tea.

Bake's eyes rivetted to the stranger, ceased their twinkle—his tongue for once was still.

Deep thought, hidden knowledge, wood'rous secrets, a mysterious something seemed concealed beneath that demeanour, and Bake for the life of him could not tell whether it raised feelings of awe, of abhorrence, or a growing affection in his bosom for the stranger; but there was an attraction of some kind, so strong that the little Bake began to feel it in his veins.

The repast was ended. Turning suddenly around, he accosted Bake with "a-a a wor-wor-word wi-wi-with y-y you, s-s-sir, i-i in pri-pri-private!"

"Me-e!" answered Bake.

"Ye-es, s-s-sir, i-i in pri-i-i-vate!"

Now fear was one of those base ingredients which mingled not in his blood, but there are times when the boldest heart will quail, and the boldest mind hesitate. Superstition bath always battled with, and always vanquished bravery, often bringing to the dust heroes whom no mortal foe could daunt. Bake paused a moment, and (it being a warm and early evening towards the middle of July) proposed taking a stroll along the bank of the river.

They soon reached a quiet, secluded grove, when Bake, seating himself upon a hillock, informed his companion "he was ready to hear him."

"Ye-es s-s-sir!"

It was one of those lovely spots where Nature seems to excel herself; where animate and inanimate creation, although in a different language, fills us with the liveliest pictures of happiness and beauty—where the earth, veiled in the thin gauze of evening, borrows from heaven her lustres, which richly blend the shadows of the trees above with the waters beneath. The distant hills, towering aloft, scarcely preserve a line of demarcation in the heavens; and the opposite shore strives to kiss the shadow of her sister shore, whilst bright rays of light, dancing upon the ripples, forever separated their embrace.

Such was the evening and such the scene. Both were absorbed in contemplation, whether reflecting upon these charms of nature, or whether the one revolved a method of procedure in his mind, whilst the other wondered what the communication might be, may possibly never be known; but the reverie was broken by the stranger inquiring: "Do you wish to become famed and wealthy?"

The thoughtless Bake, making no particular objection to so reasonable and harmless a proposition, he continued: "Well, then, it is in your power—the gold is before you—honors will follow: reach forth your hand and receive them."

Bake had read, with some degree of credulity, of an enchantress, who was in the habit of surprising her favorites or enemies every fine evening, the first with every manner of good, the latter with every manner of evil; and, beginning now to look upon his mysterious companion as a magician who had assumed this form, perhaps to enrich, perhaps to impoverish him, he nervously clutched for a casket or jewels, but he clasped a phantom only. The sweet vision dissolved like a morning mist—instead of a talismanic ring, his companion cried: "Become a doctor, sir—a doctor of our school!"

"Eh, eh, what, what, no, you don't mean—Eh, what, no, you don't mean a—real doctor?" stammered Bake, his eyes swelled out and winking fiercely—"get fame and riches by physic! Is this 'th-th the wor-wor-word i-i in pri-i-i-vate?' A doctor—ha! ha! a doctor! a real doctor! ha, ha! ha, ha! I've physiced horses, cattle, and all sorts of four-legged animals for the last twenty years; always lost money by it; and, when I did 'nt cure 'em, I always had the worst of it. I never tried humans, and may I be—"

"Hold," interrupted his companion, who, during Bake's merriment, relaxed not a muscle of his rigid features, or betrayed a symptom of concern—"Not so fast, sir! not so fast! When I have done, if you don't change your strain there is no medical qualities in steam—"

"Steam, eh?"

"Yes, sir, steam will ever distinguish the nineteenth century from all others. It is the motive power, the spirit of the age, which we hear so much about, and in which alone we excel the ancients."

"You know that Esculapias and Galen ('no I don't know 'em,' said Bake), were the fathers of medicine. ('no I don't,' interrupted the little man again). Well, they did well enough for those old dog-trot, truck-horse days; but a new era has come! The world has revolutionised, men's opinions have changed, mind has progressed and expanded. The old humbugs have exploded; new and more worthy sciences have arisen from their ashes; and acting with the onward principle, we steam vessels over the ocean, carriages over the land, and our system is to steam diseases out of the flesh—"

"Ye gods and little fishes, what a thought for a white man!" screamed Bake—"For a white man," rolled across the water and died away among the distant hills in the faint echo "white man."

"The old system of hewing and hacking, of purging and leeching a poor sick fellow, is fast disappearing as a false, inhuman doctrine, unworthy of our age and country. But steam, steam is the glory of us all. The sun has arisen—a new day dawns upon a night of superstition, ignorance and impudence. Already we make our opponents feel our weight. They tremble; they must fall!"

"I know you well ('me?' said Bake, 'I never saw you before,') yes! I know your ability, your qualifications for rising in our profession—you are very smart, (Bake felt 'twas true,) and, in a short time, your comprehensive mind, with my own, and the assistance of a book (written by our immortal founder), which I will sell you, will make you as renowned a practitioner as is between here and Georgia. Spurn not the precious boon! You hear my proposal—will you accept?"

"I'm rather old, but what's the cost?" said Bake, whose mind was now fairly in the Steam.

"Fifteen dollars only, including medicine, book and all!"

Steam had triumphed: it raised his imagination to a busting point; it mantled into his brain like clouds of gold dust; it buzzed, it hissed in his ears: "Yes, yes, good, good—I'll do it! Fifteen dollars? good—Fifteen dollars! done!" said Bake, grasping his companion's hand with excitement.

Any one passing Bake's house that night, might have observed a light streaming from an upper window, until a very late hour; and could any one have peeped into that room, they would have seen two men in close and anxious conversation, ever and anon turning over the pages of a volume, or examining with close and curious eye the labels upon certain variously colored bottles.

Bake's form bent slightly forward, his head turned so as to present the surface of his ear to his companion's mouth; his lips separated; his eyes, somewhat swollen, were steadily fixed upon an imaginary point of the ceiling. Every word as it fell from the stern and mysterious stranger, dropped like honey into his ear, filtrated through the tympanum, and thence diffused itself through his veins and brain, like the subtle inhalation of Chloroform. Not a sentence was unheard, not a syllable was lost. Bake became enraptured!—He comprehended the magnitude, appreciated the benefits, he realized the wonders of the subject; and their separation that night evinced more cordial familiarity of the parties, whose first acquaintance seemed so discouraging.

A police officer, whose profession throws him among criminals, can by a faculty acquired in daily observation of physiognomy, detect, almost to a certainty, a thief in the largest crowds. So any one, in the habit of observing physiognomy, can give, at a glance, the general character of each individual as he passes; or can tell what particular feeling or passion actuates this or that one, from the expression of his countenance, his eye, or his carriage.

It would require no such faculty to have told what feeling predominated in Bake's mind as he greeted his companion on the following morning—a child would have told you that joy, unbounded joy, elated him beyond the bounds of reason.

Two weeks had elapsed since the incidents, which we have above recorded, took place. The stranger departed as rigid, as particular, as stately as he came; and his last words, with his head thrust through the coach window: "Goo-oo-ood b-b-bye, s-s-sir! re-member i-i-i-n-a-a-a-all ca-a-aces, gi-i-ive 'em s-s-some o-o-f t-t-the bl-bl-blue bot-bot-bottle, t-t-t-for t-t-the

s-s-s-steam!" perplexed the bye-standers not a little, yet Bake knew their meaning; and he assured his friend that "he would fix 'em out."

A steam apparatus of Bake's own contriving, was already in the garret, which he named "The Hospital."

He had read and re-read the book, each succeeding time with increased admiration for its author; he knew the ingredients of the different bottles. He had given out to the world orally, and by huge handbills pasted up in conspicuous places around the country, that "Dr. Anastasius Bake was now prepared to receive and treat patients—no matter how, or how long affected,—in a new and scientific manner: also showing in large letters what pernicious effects the human race had suffered from the ignorance of quacks."

Yet, notwithstanding these masterly efforts, no one seemed willing or anxious to test the truth of his assertions; he brought no grist to the mill; and he lamented most bitterly the stubbornness, the folly, the ingratitude of men; and I much fear that he grieved the dreams of gold and honors grew fainter in his imagination, as day after day passed by.

It is our destiny that the brightest prospects should be blasted by the unrelenting strokes of Fortune—that disappointment, trials, afflictions, perhaps ruin, ever attend our most cherished schemes. Few, indeed, are favorites of Fortune; and Bake (now Doctor Bake) very philosophically withstood her enmity, consoling himself with the reflection that time and patience must bring success.

(To be continued.)

Egyptian Civilization.

Salting fish seems to have been a regular profession in ancient Egypt, and by processes similar to those now in use; although it was not till the 15th century that the art was known in modern Europe, when Wm. Bukkum, a Dutchman, who died in 1447, "found out the art of salting, smoking and preserving herrings." It is also not a little singular that the Egyptians had a religious rite, in which, as in modern *Lent*, every person ate fish. They used the spear, hook and line, drag, seine, and other nets. Part of a net, with leads to sink it, has been found at Thebes. Wealthy individuals had private fish-ponds, in which they angled. They hunted with dogs, and also with the lion, which was famed for that purpose. The noose or lasso, and various traps, were common. Cattle were branded with the names of their owners. In taking birds, they had decoys and nets, like modern fowlers. Beer was an Egyptian beverage and onions a favorite esculent—these were as superior in taste to ours, as in the elegance of the bunches in which they were tied. At feasts they had music and dancing, castanets, and even the *pirouette* of Italian and French artists. They had "grace" at meals; and wore wreaths of flowers and nosegays. Essences in bottles and ointments, the odor of some of which remains. The ladies wore necklaces formed of beads of gold, glass, and of precious stones, and even of imitation stones. In dress, they had cotton and linen cloths; some of the latter were so fine as to be compared to *woven air*, through which the person was distinctly seen; and the former, of patterns similar to those of modern calicoes. Ezekiel speaks of fine linen with embroidered work from Egypt; and in Exodus it is often mentioned. They had tissues of silver and gold, and cloth formed wholly of the latter. In furniture, carpets and rugs; one of the latter was found at Thebes, having figures of a boy and a goose wrought on it. Toilet boxes inlaid with various colored woods, and ornamented with ivory and golden studs. Sofas, chairs, stools and ottomans, all imitated in modern articles. Bedsteads enclosed in mosquito nets. Inlaid works of gold, silver and brooze. Vases of elegant forms and elaborate workmanship; great numbers of these are represented among the varieties of *tribute* carried by foreigners to Thothmes III., in whose reign the Israelites left Egypt.—Door-hinges and bolts of bronze, similar to the modern; scale beams, enameling. Gold-beating and gilding. Gold and silver wire; some specimens are flattened with the hammer, others are believed to have been drawn. Vessels with spouts, like those of our tea-kettles; one of the best proofs of skill in working sheet metal. Glass blowers are represented at work, and vessels identical with our demijohns and Florence flasks have been found, and both protected with reed or wicker work—besides pocket bottles, covered with leather, and other vessels of glass, cut, cast, and blown. Goldsmiths in their shops are shown, with bellows, blowpipes, crucibles and furnaces; golden baskets of open work; solder, hard and soft—the latter an alloy of tin and lead. Stone cutting; the form of the mallet the same as ours. Chisels of bronze; one found, is 9 and a quarter inches long, and weighs one pound and twelve ounces; its form resembles those now in use.—Wheel-wrights and carriage-makers at work; from

which it is ascertained that the bent or improved carriage-pole of modern days, was in use upward of three thousand years ago. Carpenters' and cabinet-makers' shops are represented; from which, and from specimens of work extant, we learn that *dovetailing* and *doweling*, glue and *venering* were common. Adzes, saws, hatchets, drills and bows, were all of bronze.—Models of boats. The leather-cutter's knife had a semicircular blade, and was identical with the modern one. Shoe and sandalmakers had straight and bent awls; the latter was supposed to have been a modern invention—the bristle at the end of a thread does not seem to have been used; as one person is seen drawing thread through a hole with his teeth. Lastly, Egyptian ladies wore their hair plaited and curled; they had fans and combs; one of the latter has teeth larger on one side than on the other, and the centre is carved, and was probably inlaid. Their children had dolls and other toys; and the gentlemen used walking canes and wore wigs, which were common.—*Eubank's Hydraulics.*

The Discoverer of the Steam Engine.

In 1543, a naval officer under Charles V., is said to have propelled a ship of two hundred tons, by steam, in the harbor of Barcelona. No account of his machinery is extant, except that he had a large copper boiler, and that paddle wheels were suspended over the sides of the vessel. Like all old inventors, he refused to explain the mechanism. The following account was furnished for publication by the Superintendent of the Spanish Royal Archives: "Blasco de Garay, a captain in the navy, proposed in 1543, to the Emperor and King, Charles the Fifth, a machine to propel large boats and ships, even in calm weather, without oars or sails. In spite of the impediments and the opposition which this project met with, the Emperor ordered a trial to be made of it in the port of Barcelona, which in fact took place on the 17th of the month of June, of the said year, 1543. Garay would not explain the particulars of his discovery; it was evident, however, during the experiment, that it consisted in a large copper boiler of boiling water, and in moving wheels attached to either side of the ship. The experiment was tried on a ship of two hundred tons, called the *Trinity*, which came from Colibre to discharge a cargo of corn at Barcelona, of which Peter de Scarza was captain.—By order of Charles V., Don Henry, de Toledo, the governor, Don Pedro de Cordova, the treasurer, Ravago, and the Vice Chancellor and intendant of Catalonia witnessed the experiment. In the reports made to the Emperor and to the Prince, this ingenious invention was generally approved, particularly on account of the promptness and facility with which the ship was made to go about. The treasurer Ravago, an enemy to the project, said that the vessel could be propelled two leagues in three hours—that the machine was complicated and expensive, and that there would be an exposure to danger in case the boiler should burst. The other commissioners affirmed that the vessel tacked with the same rapidity as a galley manœuvred in the ordinary way, and went at least a league an hour.—As soon as the experiment was made, Garay took the whole machine with which he had furnished the vessel, leaving only the wooden part in the arsenal at Barcelona, and keeping all the rest for himself. In spite of Ravago's opposition, the invention was approved, and if the expedition in which Charles V. was then engaged had not prevented, he would no doubt have encouraged it. Nevertheless, the Emperor promoted the inventor one grade, made him a present of two hundred thousand maravedis, and ordered the expenses to be paid out of the treasury, and granted him beside many other favors."

Discovery in Mississippi.

In the southwestern part of Franklin county, Mississippi, there is a platform of hewn stone, nearly polished, some three feet under ground. It is about one hundred and eighty feet long, and eighty feet wide.—It extends due north and south, and its surface is perfectly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if not superior, to any work of modern times. The land above it is cultivated, but thirty years ago it was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring from two to three feet in diameter. It is evidently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of its existence previous to its recent discovery. Nor is there any tradition among them to form any idea of the object of the work or the people who were its builders. There is also a canal and well connected with it, but they never have been explored. A subterranean passage may be underneath. Farther explorations may throw some light upon its origin.

Improvements, Discoveries in Arts, etc.

AIR GUNS—Invented by Guter, of Nuremberg, 1556.
AIR PUMPS—Invented by Gerike, of Madgeburg, 1659.

ALE—Invented 1404 before Christ.

ALMANACS—First published by Martin Ilkus, at Luda, in Poland, 1470; compiled, nearly in their present form, by Muller, 1473; the company of stationers, London, claimed an exclusive right to publish, till 1779; and they are supposed to sell 1,500,000 annually.

AMETHYSTS—Discovered at Kerry, in Ireland, 1755.

APOTHECARIES—First mentioned in history, 1345.

APPLE TREES—Two kinds of, brought from Syria and Africa into Italy, 9 years before Christ.

APRICOTS—First planted in England, 1540. They originally came from England.

ARGAND'S LAMP—First introduced into general use 1785.

ARITHMETIC—First taught in Egypt, and said to be brought thence to Greece by Thales, B. C. 600; oldest treatise on, known, B. C. 300. It was introduced into Western Europe, from Arabia, 901.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.—A clever writer in the New York Tribune, who speaks from experience, thus describes the habits and labors of an editor of a daily paper:

"As a general thing, the habits of the journalist are very regular; he being regularly employed till two o'clock in the morning, and rising at ten the next day to breakfast on hard eggs and cold biscuit. As to 'domestic felicity,' 'keeping wholesome hours,' he has read of them to be sure—but so he has of the diamond valley in Sinbab—and that's all he ever knows about them. His wife and children get perhaps a glimpse of him for the first time in the week on Saturday morning, provided the foreign steamer does not (which it generally does) happen to arrive on that day. His brain from the effects of constant pumping and squeezing, is very much in the condition of a well-sucked orange, through which dribbles an ocean of the highly concentrated essence of old newspaper, in 'one weak, washy, everlasting flood.' Law, cookery, political and moral ethics, engineering, war, watermelons, tremendous squashes, and farmers' clubs, daguerreotypes, washing machines—are all legitimate subjects of his pen; and some of the finest things he does are upon the incalculable advantages of the baby-jumper and the danger of a national debt. Physic, architecture, music, and millinery, are also topics upon which he is completely at home; and as to reviewing books, clairvoyance is no touch to him."

PITHY AND TRUE.—We clip from an exchange the following brief enumeration of life's phases; as though each phase was elaborated:

"The world is a stage; men are the performers; chance composes the piece; fortune distributes the parts; fools shift the scenery; philosophers are the spectators; rich men occupy the boxes; poor men fill the pit; the fair present refreshment; folly makes the concert; time drops the curtain, and death closes the play."

Foreign Intelligence.

The *Cambria* arrived at Boston on Thursday, 5th instant.

ENGLAND.

Corn market firm, occasioned by delay of arrivals. Indian Corn 35a37s. Meal 19s. Sweet Flour 33a33s 6d; sour 29a30s per barrel. Wheat 8a9s per 70 lbs.

The weather continued fine during the week for securing the balance of harvest, and ripening the potato crop. Large importations much less general than a week or two since.

Continental politics continue to exercise a most injurious influence. Uncertainty as to the future pervades the public mind. Gradual diminution of business in manufacturing districts. The feeling pervading the Manchester market Tuesday, was more gloomy than for a week past. It is thought the factories would again have recourse to short time.

Manufactures are firm as regards prices. No reduction had occurred.

In Liverpool the same state of things continue.

Accounts up to the latest moment report continental depression notwithstanding the ratification of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia by the Frankfurt National Assembly.

IRELAND.

The same state of things prevailed in Ireland as at last advices. The troubles are declared to partake of a social rather than a political character. Armed bands continue encamped in the mountains, occupying formidable positions, and defying the military. The police had failed to crush the display. Doheny and other leaders are still with the people.

GERMANY.

In Frankfurt a sanguinary insurrection had broken out on Sunday. Thirty barricades were erected throughout the city, defended with desperate courage by the people. The tumult was not suppressed at last accounts. The loss of life has been considerable.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The London Globe says a general gloom pervades the public mind from fears that Cavaignac and the Assembly would fail to establish the republic. Military conspiracies and conflicts are apprehended by the friends of order. The low state of the treasury and the difficulty of collecting taxes had a tremendous effect on the Bourse. Funds had fallen considerably.

Louis Napoleon has been declared elected to the Assembly by a vote of nearly 111,000, and Fould near 79,000, and Raspaille near 67,000. Cavaignac enjoys the confidence of the friends of the government as a firm adherent of order and good government.

Vienna has again been a scene of fresh bloodshed, and is still in a most distracted state.

Local disturbances have taken place at Hamburg. Accounts of Hungarian affairs were more conflicting.

Mediation of France and England in Italy was the cause of suspension of hostility; a resumption to arms was feared.

The army of the Alps are to be reduced half. The King of Naples has prorogued parliament.

The greatest alarm and anxiety is felt for the issue of hostilities. The French will oppose further efforts of Naples to subjugate Sicily.

SAXONY.

A revolt occurred at Chemnitz on the 11th of Sept. Barricades were erected by the operatives, who attacked the troops, but were overcome.

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending Sept. 26, 1848.

To Josiah M. Colburn, of Derby, Conn., for improvement in Pickers for Looms. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Benjamin Peck, of Rehoboth, Mass., for improvement in Jaw Temples for Looms. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Peter Kephart, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in upper floors of Ice Houses. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Hosea Benson, of Jackson Township, Pa. for improvement in machinery for Dressing Staves. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To George Gross, of Germantown, Ohio, for improvement in Cultivators. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Lewis Colver, of Glasgow, Mo., for improvement in machinery for breaking and dressing Hemp. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Charles Learned, of Indianapolis, Ia., for improvement in Washing Machines. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To H. L. Pierson, assignee of John Crum, of Ramapo, N. Y., for improved machine for turning the heads of Wood Screws. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Henry Seitz, of Marietta, Pa., for improvement in Bridles. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Elijah H. Holt, of Fowlers Mills, Ohio, for improved method of raising water. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Henry Evans, Jr., of Newark, N. J., for improvement in Lanterns. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To John Ellenwood, of Hillsborough, N. H., for improvement in Brakes for Cars. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Eleazer Orcutt, of Bennington, Vt., for improvement in Lime Kilns. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Joseph Jones, of Camden, N. J., for improvement in Boring machines. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Abel Stillman, of Poland, N. Y., for improvement in Saw Sets. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Henry Guild, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Hemp Brakes. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Spencer Lewis, of Tiffin, Ohio, for improvement in cutting screws on rails of Bedsteads. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Stephen F. Stephens, joint inventor with, and assignee of J. Underwood, of Montpelier, Vt., for improvement in Platform Scales. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Milo M. Cass, of Utica, N. Y., for improved self loading and self capping Fire Arm. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To John F. Rodgers, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in Railroad Cars. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

To Hiram H. Scoville, of Chicago, Ill., for improvement in Grain Driers. Patented Sept. 26, 1848.

New Inventions.

Patent Penholders.

Douglas Jerrold says: There is no physical defect, great or little, that the inventive arts have not attempted, in some way or another, to remedy. Time was when the blind, the deaf, the maimed, suffered their misfortunes without the slightest alleviation from science or art; but now "we've changed all that," and in a way which Moliere himself, "skeptical as he was to all medical power, must have admitted marvellous as satisfactory." One of the latest inventions of this nature is Holtzapffel's Penholder for enfeebled hands, made for the use of those persons who, from age, rheumatism, or other infirmity, are deprived of the free use of the fingers, so that they cannot hold a pen in the customary position. The shaft of this penholder is made of strong silver or metal; at the bottom is a screw. The socket that receives the pen is joined to the holder at about the angle of forty-five degrees. The purpose of the screw at the bottom of the holders is to adapt the length of the vertical shaft to the projection of the pen. The lower extremity of the shaft is allowed to rest firmly upon the paper, and thereby support the hand. The pen itself is pressed on the paper from its socket, by a feeble spring, so as to assimilate, in the closest manner, to the action of the ordinary quill pen. The invention is a kind of penholder constructed to give support and guidance to the hand while writing. The article is adapted to receive a steel or quill pen, and shuts up in a compact or elegant shape.

New Mode of Engraving.

The Philadelphia Ledger describes a new mode of Engraving, which has been perfecting in that city by Louis Woolenweber and George Dubois, which from its faculty of execution, and its cheapness, has great advantages over wood Engraving. He has exhibited a beautiful specimen of the work representing the Penn. Coat of Arms, in which the cross hatchelling is done in the very finest style. The process is simple and expeditious. The design is first drawn upon stone, and is then submitted to the action of an acidulous preparation, of course a secret, which eats in the design, in the course of three or four hours. It is then stereotyped in the usual manner and blocked. The process costs but half the price of wood engraving, and the work is every way as beautiful and perfect.

Improved Piano.

A pianoforte has been exhibited in London by M. Scherr, of Philadelphia; in which the attempt to conciliate the form of the square with power of the grand pianoforte has been once again made with tolerably success. The Athenaeum says the instrument is easy in its touch, and "its tone is brilliant, though thinner in quality than we English altogether like." The register, too, is fairly even—a desideratum not attained in many of the new inventions. M. Scherr, who belongs to Denmark, must hardly look to putting our own 'trusty and well beloved' makers out of court; but his work seems to be conscientiously and solidly executed—and creditably to illustrate the musical requisitions of the country of his adoption. No pianofortes sent out from Europe abide the climate of the New World.

Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



NOTICE.

All letters intended for the *private* inspection of the Editor of this paper, should be endorsed on the outside "*Private*." Business letters may be directed as usual.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Our Agents, with whom we have left accounts during our Western tour, are earnestly requested to exert themselves in our behalf. Friends! will you act immediately?

HORACE E. HIGLEY is a duly authorised travelling agent for the *Mechanic's Advocate*.

The Convention, which convened in the city of New York on the 4th inst., adopted a new Constitution for the A. C., and one for subordinate Protections.

Mr. Spaulding and the Ten Hour Law.

We regret that a measure so just and provident as the Bill providing for the enforcement of the Ten Hour Law, which was discussed and voted down in the Assembly of this State last winter, should meet with opposition from a source so enlightened, and so generally correct, as the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*. In calling our attention to the fact that Mr. SPAULDING, a member from Buffalo last winter, and now a candidate of the Erie district for Congress, did not vote at all on the question of the final passage of the Ten Hour Bill, the *Advertiser* takes occasion to remark, for what purpose we cannot say, save it be to indicate Mr. SPAULDING's actual sentiments on this subject, or to show that if he had have been present and voted against the Bill, that he would not have been far out of the path of right and reason:

"An examination of the Bill will speedily satisfy every one, that such a bill should not have passed."

How wise beyond thy fellows art thou, Oh! Mr. *Commercial Advertiser*! The provisions of this Bill were the result of much thought, consultation and investigation, on the part of intelligent men, thoroughly versed in all matters appertaining to systems and rights of Labor, and before it came up for discussion in the Legislature, received the hearty approval of the one hundred and twenty thousand Mechanics of this State; and before it was finally voted down, had in its behalf the decisive sanction of 47 of the 94 members of the Assembly who were present and voted—just half of the votes recorded on the question of its final passage! These facts, taken in connection with the additional facts that a law, comprehending the same regulation of the hours of labor, already adorns the statute books of several States of our Union—has long been enforced in France, and finds general favor in England—go to show, pretty conclusively, we venture to opine, that the remarks of the *Advertiser*, above quoted, hit wonderfully wide of the mark. THEY establish the fact that "an examination of the Bill" will not "speedily

convince every one" that it is not all that its friends claim it to be—wise, just and needed.

The *Commercial Advertiser* adds:

The propriety of any legislative regulation of the hours of labor in our country is questionable, at best. In the over populated countries of Europe, where society is divided into two great classes, the rich and the poor, and where employment is, to the latter, the great desideratum, without which they must starve, where the political rights of the poor are next to none, and where they are kept in ignorance and are oppressed, some regulations of this kind are necessary to protect them.

We shall not stop to argue with our contemporary the feasibility or propriety of a legislative regulation of the hours of labor, for the simple reason that it is no question at all—is not now regarded as such by wise and good legislators. It is scarcely a disputable point; for the very evils of European growth to which he alludes, and in reference to the existence of which he is willing to accede the necessity of the very provisions which he inveighs against as at present unnecessary in this country, are creeping in among the industrious classes of the United States, and are making neither slow nor equivocal progress. They are already felt by our hundreds of thousands of intelligent operatives, and this very bill has grown, in fact, out of the recognized and foreseen necessity of guarding against what the operatives of Europe are now crushed under to the very earth. Like causes produce like effects. Those very rich and poor classes exist here, and the great struggle which everywhere marks their existence and influence—the efforts on the one hand to crush, and those on the other to rise above oppression—is already in progress in our own favored land; and unless a timely protection of the Mechanics is secured by the passage of such bills as the *Ten Hour Law*, their condition as a class, with all their privileges and resources, will in a few years be no better than that of the laboring and oppressed millions of Europe. Wisdom dictated this Bill, and safety demands its enactment as the law of the land. *Where there is no Protection, there cannot long exist Security. Legislative Protection is the safeguard against Oppression.*

The dangers and the evils are not imminent and already overpowering—therefore there is no reason for precaution. This is, in effect, the argument of the *Buffalo paper*. How fallacious it is! "Sir, the building adjoining your own is in flames, and the wind is high, but I would advise you not to be alarmed; it will be time enough to remove your effects and protect your building when the fire kindles upon it." Such is the reasoning of our contemporary! What does he himself think of it? What must be thought of it by the Mechanics who read his paper? Is it coincided in by the Mechanics of Erie county; from some thousands of whom Mr. SPAULDING—whom the *Commercial Advertiser*, by attacking the Bill which it renders his excuse for not voting upon—will look for votes on the 7th proximo? We hope we shall not be considered officious, if we venture to advise our Buffalo friends to ascertain precisely how Mr. SPAULDING stands on this question—see whether or not he agrees with his defender, that the Ten Hour Bill "should not have been passed," and that the "propriety of legislative regulation of the hours of labor in our country is questionable, at best." We suspect that Mr. SPAULDING himself wrote the article which we have copied from. At all events, the whole of it is a tissue of absurdities and contradictions, and in every particular, as much as the portions we have quoted and commented upon. It ridicules the Bill by wholesale, but adduces not the shadow of an argument against its provisions. It asserts that there exists no necessity for it whatever, but fails to fortify assertion with indisputable facts. Not an argument is trotted out to extend aid and comfort to its position, or clothe its crudities in the habiliments of probability. The columns of the *Advocate*, for many months past, have teemed with proofs of the absolute necessity of the enactment everywhere, throughout the

Union, of laws embracing the provisions of Mr. WALSH's *Ten Hour Bill*. It is not necessary to recapitulate them here. It would be a work of supererogation to do so; but we take the liberty of referring the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser*, or Mr. SPAULDING, or both, to our columns and the facts, for such information as they seem to stand in great need of.

We will close this article by noticing the concluding paragraph of the *Advertiser's* tirade against the Ten Hour Bill:

The practical absurdity of the law, and the utter impossibility of enforcing it, would be felt in every relation of life. Its introduction was looked upon as one of MIKE WALSH's freaks, and the Legislature acted wisely in rejecting it.

What a delicate compliment is thus paid to the 128 members of the Assembly, including Mr. SPAULDING, who so long and so seriously considered "MIKE WALSH's freak;" and how highly flattering is the remark to the 47 members who stood up manfully for the Bill, and voted *Aye* on the question of its final passage!

This remark, more than anything else, leads us to more than suspect that Mr. SPAULDING not only "shot the pit" when the question was taken, but also wrote his own justification, and this gross and silly attack upon the Bill itself and its ostensible author.

Will the *Commercial Advertiser* or Mr. SPAULDING deny?

P. S. Since the above was written we have again examined the manuscript Journal of the Assembly, and on the division list of the vote on the final passage of Mr. WALSH's Bill, we first find Mr. SPAULDING marked as voting in the negative; then his name is erased; then the word "No" is written in pencil after his name; and finally, the "No" is erased with ink. What does all this mean?

The *Mechanic's Advocate* calls on all its constituents, the bone and sinew of the country, to organize for the fall campaign. It says that there are one hundred and twenty thousand mechanics in the State, who are ruled by twenty thousand demagogues. This is all very well, Mr. Brown, for the working portion of the community have, certainly, never had their share of the government, but it is rather unjust, because a man happens to be either a lawyer or a doctor, to call him a demagogue. Men in every profession have to work, as well as the mechanic, and it is wrong to array one class of community against the other. There is a vast body of agriculturists, who are to be taken into consideration. It does not answer to array one portion of the community against the other, as the late revolution in France has proven to the satisfaction of all.—*Albany Knickerbocker*.

Our cotemporary enjoys a great reputation for sapient wisdom, and possesses a rare genius for blundering.

The *Advocate* has not called upon the Mechanics to "organise for the fall campaign." This assertion involves the formation of a Third, or Mechanic's Party. We have advocated no such measure. We have simply urged our friends to take care of their own rights and interests, by attending the primary political meetings, and making their views and wishes heard there, in such a way as to secure for them the nomination of men friendly to what they reasonably ask and certainly need. This requires no party organization, or party machinery.

We have not stigmatised lawyers, doctors, and other professional men, as demagogues, because they were lawyers, doctors, etc. We charged those professional and well educated men and partisans, who control nominations in the manner that they have for years, with demagoguism; and the charge sticks to them like gutta serena to tanned calfskin. But this charge, thus urged, does not apply to the masses who compose these respectable classes; it attaches only to the comparatively small number, who never fail to exercise an undue and preponderating influence in all political nominations and elections, and through whom the great body of their numbers are moved. According to the

Knickerbocker's reasoning, to speak of a disreputable member of a church as a "black sheep" would deserve to be spoken of, would be a stigma upon the church itself, as an institution.

He says it is wrong to array one class against another. Perhaps it is. With that question we have nothing to do or say. We have made no attempt to do so. In advising the Mechanics to attend primary political meetings, and exercise their undoubted rights in behalf of their own interests—interests which interfere with no other class or community, and can be prejudicial to none—we do not consider that we are "arraying one class of the community against the other." The man who can squeeze such a conclusion from such premises, would find it no difficult matter to bake bread from brick-dust.

The late revolution in France has been productive of the most glorious results, and will end in such a recognition of the RIGHTS of the PEOPLE, and of the LABORING CLASSES, as can only be secured under the protection and influence of CIVIL LIBERTY. If these are the results of "arraying one class against the other," we should be disposed to "go in" for a rum-pus that would get all Europe by the ears in short metre.

We hope our neighbor will hereafter, if he notices the *Advocate* at all, take pains to do it justice, by fairly and honestly interpreting its sentiments. What it really says and means, we are not afraid to have published to the world. So long as the truth is adhered to, we care not who proclaims our course and position. We should not object to have them brayed about by an Ass, if his Donkey-ship did but get them right. But if the Ass blundered, injury would be done, though very slight; for it has long been remarked that Asses are wonderously harmless, even when most disposed to be vicious.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures.

The New York Express, in a notice of the great Fair of the American Institute, held in New York last week, has the following remarks: "Here, the destined home of Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, it best becomes our people to bestow upon them all the encouragement it is in their power to give; for it must be obvious to the dullest comprehension, that just in proportion as these three great interests are fostered and developed, will be our wealth and happiness as a people—our power and grandeur as a nation. Upon these three great divisions of Human Labor, rest all the subordinate ramifications of physical industry.—Crush one or the other, and the injury it sustains will speedily react upon some of the minor dependencies of the body politic. What would Commerce be without Agriculture? What spreads our sale upon every sea, unfurls our flag in every clime, but the surplus wealth flowing from the mighty granaries of the West? Without the efforts of the farmer, ships and steamers, and railroads, were as ideal things, and without these, whence comes our importance, our power and potency among the nations of the earth? So, too, of Mechanics, the hand-maid of Agriculture. Without the useful sciences, mother Earth would be only imperfectly known to us, and in her bosom the blessings of nature might still be a hidden secret. Hardly less important, is a safe and sound system of manufactures, a point on which all political economists concur with singular unanimity, how much soever they may be inclined to differ as to the best means to give it efficacy, and to derive the greatest benefits therefrom. We are a nation of Agriculturists, Mechanics, and Manufacturers. The lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, the man of letters, the soldier and the sailor, are all engaged in pursuits collaterally obedient to the laws which govern one or the other, or all of those three powerful and important classifications of national enterprise; and all, therefore, have a direct interest at stake therein. To afford every facility, then, and to give every possible

advantage to these, the acknowledged sources of an individual and collective prosperity, it needs no multiplication of words to show, is the imperative duty of every man, woman and child, in the community."

Female Department.

SHAMEFUL.—The Boston Chronotype says the female compositors in the offices of several of the daily papers in that city, are paid but twelve cents per thousand ems—about half the amount that the male compositors receive.—*Exchange paper.*

Shameful? To be sure it is. Yet it is always even so with female operatives, no matter what their occupation may chance to be. **Shameful?** Yes, worse than that—it is absolutely wicked.

Give us some reason for this invariable and gross injustice, if there is any. Tell us why it is that the wages of females are always from fifty to one hundred per cent below the standard of prices paid to males? We want to know.

Take, for instance, the example above stated. The female compositors in Boston, it seems, receive for their labor only half the price that is paid to male compositors for doing precisely the same amount of work. In this case, as in many others, whatever the females do, is as valuable to the employer as the labor of his male employees. It matters not who composes a thousand ems of type; when done, the worth is the same. Then why, in the name of reason and of right, is there a difference of one-half made in the amount of wages paid for the performance of the work? If the printers can afford to pay a male compositor 25 cents for a certain amount of composition, why cannot he afford to pay a female the same amount? There is no difference in the value of the work to him. A female can stick types as rapidly as a male, with equal advantages of time and experience. A female can make a vest or a pair of pants as quick, or nearly as quick, and as well, as a male can; and yet, for her labor, though the difference in the work and its worth to the employer is nothing, she will be paid one-third, or one-half less than the male will receive. And so it is in a hundred branches of work, in which the labor of the toiling female is full as valuable as that of the male. There are but very few exceptions to this rule.—There are some branches of business, unquestionably, in which males and females are employed, where the labor of the former is far more valuable to the employer than that of the latter can be. But in the great majority of cases, like that of the compositors of Boston, the difference is made unjustly, and without a shadow of a good reason. The women are allowed no equal advantages, and are never placed upon the same footing with the men. They are crushed under a system of vile oppression, which should be reformed. There should be a great and judicious movement made in their behalf. Where females perform male labor, and do it as well as males, they should receive equal remuneration. Certainly, this rule should prevail when they work by the piece. The female who composes 1,000 ems of type, should receive for her labor the same rate of wages that is paid to males for the same work.

Bring about this great and needed reform, and a mighty blow will be struck at oppression. If the well-meaning, but injudicious females, who are saying and doing so much with a view to secure to females the right of suffrage, and the privilege to legislate, preach, practice law and medicine, etc. etc., would first direct their energies, and employ their powerful influence to the work of effecting this great and glorious reform, they would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were in the way of doing much good for the oppressed and outraged of their sex, who had far rather be paid for their labor wages that will enable them to support themselves decently, and provide something for those who may be dependant upon them, than to enjoy the privilege of voting, preaching, doctoring, legisla-

ting or pettifogging. Let this work be effected, and then, if they will, "go ahead" with the unnecessary "reforms" which they are now advocating.

Railroad Intelligence.

THROUGH TICKETS.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, in connection with the companies as far north as Philadelphia, have made a through ticket from that city to Charleston, and from the latter to the former at \$17 each way.

N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great work, from the Delaware River to Binghamton, is now being pushed forward with vigorous resolution. The Binghamton Courier says it is still the expectation of the Directors to complete it to that place by the first of January next.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—It is stated that there has been an order forwarded to Philadelphia for the purchase of three locomotives for the use of the said road. We also learn that the work is being prosecuted with considerable energy and success, and that the iron for the rails has been ordered.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Within four days after the books of the railroad were opened, says the Clearmont Eagle, stock to the amount of \$100,000 was subscribed for in Henniker, and it is expected that \$500,000 will be taken on the route between Manchester and Claremont. No stock will be offered in Boston, and the large cities until the subscriptions are filled among those immediately interested on the route.

BARRE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this corporation was held at Brick Court House in Worcester, on Thursday, Sept. 7. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

John W. Lincoln, Stephen Salisbury, James Easterbrooks, Wm. A. Wheeler, Isaac Davis, Worcester; Nathaniel Hammond, Edward Denny, Jr., Barre; Lewis H. Bradford, South Gardner; Ethan A. Greenwood, Hubbardston; John Brooks, Princeton; S. C. Knowlton, Holden.

The stockholders, by vote, requested the directors to proceed immediately to locate the road, the necessary amount having been raised for this object. This important route will now be carried forward to completion, it being virtually an extension from Worcester to the whole northern portion of Massachusetts.

CHESHIRE RAILROAD.—An abundance of Railroad iron has been received for the Cheshire road, and the track layers are busily at work. The great rock cut on the summit section is all finished and the road-bed is now being prepared. This is far the greatest work in New England, and has required the uninterrupted labor of three years. The road is to be opened this season to Bellows Falls without fail.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This great railroad is now open to Roxbury, about eight miles this side of Northfield, and sixteen from Montpelier.—It will be opened in Northfield in October. The rails on the Windsor division are now about to be laid.—About forty-four miles are run daily, with good business.

LAKE ERIE AND THE OHIO RIVER.—Southern and southwestern travellers, who return by way of the lakes, will be happy to learn that the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad has been completed, and there is no break in the connection between Cincinnati on the river, and Sandusky on the lake. It is stated further, that in two years the railroad from Xenia to Columbus, and hence to Cleveland, will also be finished, thus giving passengers a choice of routes.

AN ACT

To regulate the Hours of Labor and prevent Oppression.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. In the absence of a previously written specific contract to the contrary between the contracting parties, which contract must have been signed, in presence of one or more witnesses, by the party employed, ten hours shall in all cases constitute a legal day's labor.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any public officer or other person or persons acting under the authority of this State, to exact more than ten hours service or labor in any one day from their laborers, mechanics or other employers, and in all contracts made under the authority of this State, in the execution of which hired labor or service may be necessary, there shall be inserted a provision making the employment of laborers or other operatives for a longer term than ten hours in any one day, unless some strong apparent necessity shall demand it, a forfeiture of such contract.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any person employing apprentices or other minors to exact from them more than ten hours service in any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, and any violation of this provision shall annul any indenture or contract existing between the party so offending and the parents or guardians of the apprentice or minor so oppressed.

§ 4. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, flax or other factory, or for any person acting for or under the authority of such owner or owners, to employ children under thirteen years of age in any such factory or factories under any circumstances or pretext whatever.

§ 5. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the other penalties herein contained, pay a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, one half to be paid to the person so overworked, and the other half to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the county in which the offence shall have been committed, to be collected as debts of the same amount are at present recovered.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlock, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Pruyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

NAYS.—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelje, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Thompson, Tutill, West.—46

ABSENTEES.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Spaulding, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—35.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—An article in the N. Y. Tribune, exposing the Mock Auction villainies in that city, makes the following statement:

Let all strangers remember, once for all, that there is no establishment in the city where real watches and valuable jewelry are sold at auction. Such goods can neither be bought nor sold at any great reduction from the standard price. Whoever offers them thus is a swindler or a thief. Either he has stolen what he sells, or else the articles he offers are nothing but paste and galvanized pewter, and are utterly worthless. By following this plain direction, the stranger in New York will save his money and avoid being obliged to regard himself as a fool and spoony.

Utter no word that will wound the feelings of those who are in humble circumstances.

Ridicule not the aged and infirm. You may live to be old.

Wise men have their mouth in their heart; fools, their heart in their mouth.

New Orleans, Oct. 3d.

A violent gale has been experienced on the Mexican coast, and Brazos Island was submerged. The U. S. schooner —, Capt. Page, was lost at the Brazos, and the schr. Home was also lost on the Padre Island. Capt. Prentice, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, died of the yellow fever. Place not mentioned, probably at Brazos.

WHOLESALE POISONING.—Nearly the entire company of the Lowell City Guards were poisoned by drinking coffee, night before last, while in muster in Littleton. The coffee was made in a vessel with a copper bottom, and had stood in it for several hours, and the acid of the coffee, no doubt, attacked the copper and poisoned the whole. It was partaken of by most of the Company through the evening, and during the night every one who had partaken of it was more or less sick—some of them violently. The surgeon and assistant surgeon were fortunately there, and attended to their relief with much success. They are all recovering now. The number poisoned was over forty.—The case should be a warning to all not to use any copper vessel in cooking.—*Lowell Courier*, Oct. 6.

Two young men have been arrested in Paterson, N. J., charged with the robbery of Drew, Robinson & Co. Clerk not positively indentified. \$500 reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—Since September 1, 1847, there have been 178,782 barrels of flour, 102,318 barrels of meal, 219,917 bushels of wheat, and 4,139,000 bushels of corn exported from the U. States to England and Ireland.

PENSACOLA.—A large fire occurred in Pensacola on the 25th ult., which destroyed a large portion of the town. It raged with great fury, and destroyed about thirty-five tenements.

Steamboat Explosion.

Buffalo, Sept. 30, 1848.

The supposed loss of the steam propeller Goliah on Lake Huron, hence from the upper lakes, is believed here to be fully confirmed. Remnants of a wreck, having semblance to the Goliah, have been discovered on the Canadian shore of Lake Huron; and the belief universally prevails that the vessel took fire, and, there being a large quantity of gunpowder on board, the destruction of the vessel must have been completed by the explosion of the powder.

The charred wreck of a large propeller was driven ashore at Pine Point, above Goodrich, Canada West, on Wednesday last, Sept. 27. A yawl boat also came on shore, but it was not at all burned, while many of the wooden hoops by which the sails are run up and down, appeared to have been cut with an axe. Three hundred barrels of flour, with an immense quantity of candles in boxes, and boxes of raisins; kegs of blasting powder, packed in oats; together with many other articles of merchandise, all bearing the evidence of having been shipped on board the Goliah, were also picked up along the shore. Many of the packages were directed to the Saut St. Marie, and the Meden Mining Company.

The wheelsman of the Steamer Globe, crossing the Bay at the time, distinctly heard the report and felt the shock. Capt. Fuller of the Schooner Sparian, reports that he saw the explosion, being only about five miles off; and the explosion he describes as terrible. None on board, he thinks, could have survived a moment.—It was but a single brilliant flash, a terrific noise, and all was dark and still.

BOGUS MONEY MAKERS.—The Cincinnati Despatch gives an account of the discovery of an extensive bogus money manufactory, on the side hill over the Miami canal. The officers went to the house on Baum street, and there arrested James Field, alias Dr. Rodgers, and took a large lot of articles used in the manufacture of bogus money, such as dies, crucibles, chemicals and galvanic batteries, and about two hundred dollars in the stuff itself, among which were American half and quarter dollars, old and new stamp; Spanish quarters, five franc pieces, etc., nearly all in the rough. The American coins are generally light, and it is supposed that those which have been in circulation for some time past in Cincinnati, are from the "Baum street Mint." Officer Stephen Hayman arrested Simeon Lowell, a confederate of Rodgers, at the river.—This is by far the most important arrest that has been made for some time, breaking up, as it does, an establishment almost as extensive as the U. S. Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia.

AMERICAN RULE IN MEXICO.—We see by a notice in the New Orleans papers that Capt. Geo. W. White of that city, is authorized by the Mexican Government to raise a regiment of 1,000 men to go to the city of Mexico, to act as a guard in sustaining the present Government.

MARRIAGES.

At Syracuse, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. ELIAS GIBBS, to Miss SARAH, adopted daughter of Wm. S. Evans, Esq., all of Syracuse.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 2d inst., WILLIAM DELONI, son of the late Wm. D. Johnson in the 6th year of his age. At Syracuse, on the 29th ult., MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Geo. and Angeline Wilkins, aged 5 years, 8 months and 13 days.

Albany Steam Dye Works.

GEO. LAYCOCK having been burnt out at the late disastrous fire, his old friends and the public generally, will find him fully prepared to meet and execute all orders in his line of business, at 17 Norton st.; and he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed so liberally upon the Dyers and Scourers of Albany. It is not necessary for him, in a long winded and boasting advertisement, to brag of what he can accomplish in his business; and he certainly will not impose upon the credulity of his friends, by pretensions in words which he cannot sustain in practice. That he has facilities for Dyeing and Scouring in all its branches, and is competent to execute any and every order left with him, may be fully and fairly tested by trial; and that trial he cheerfully and fearlessly challenges, even though required to dye articles that others in the trade of New York and Albany have declined to attempt.

The subscriber's Dyeing and Finishing is done by steam. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Merinos, Bombazines, Satins, Alpaccas, DeLanes, &c., &c., dyed all colors. Shawls of all descriptions, dyed in a style of brilliancy, unapproachable by the trade. Kid gloves cleaned in the finest style. Grateful for the patronage extended to him, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the same, as the best incentive to renewed efforts for improvement, if improvement be possible in his trade.

P. S.—Ladies and Milliners can have their bonnets dyed Slate or Fancy Drab color. 26

AVERELL HOUSE,

(LATE AMERICAN)

Directly opposite the Railroad Depot, UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. (56y1) J. CLAPP.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT

BURT'S Optic Periscope Spectacles, in gold and silver frames, for sale at Hood & Tobey's, No 44 State st. N. B. the only agents in Albany. This wonderful improvement is worthy the inspection of all who want spectacles. 704

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register. H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Blank Book Manufactory. The Subscriber having his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill, Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.

Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand. E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

LOUIS THE 16th and the Court of France in the 17th Century, by Miss Pardoe.

The Bachelor of the Albany, by the author of "The Falcon Family."

Don Quixote De La Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Chas. Jarvis, Esq., new edition, with numerous illustrations; by Terry Johannot.

Old Hicks the Guide, or Adventures in the Comanche country in search of a Gold Mine; By Webber. For sale by E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Hercules Hillman, Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 24 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 55m6

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

80mo3

FULLER'S EXPRESS.—GEORGE FULLER has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreal, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Watford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Pittstown, Housack, Bennington, Braintree o' Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 464 Broadway. 851f.

New Furniture Ware House.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st. Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

The Elements Subjugated—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPELLED TO DEFY—COMPARISON SOLICITED: with that incomparable Saviour, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer, by the application of the ointment; the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scar or scur, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salivarium, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.

On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c., the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

HIRAM SPRUNG,
Residence No. 52 Schuylers street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparilla and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have anything more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

GIDEON G. DYER.

Signed before me this 26th day of May, 1848.

JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

For the Million.—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware, tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Burs peiscope spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st.

HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

DAN'L L. WEAVER, Keeps constantly on hand PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. No. 65 Green Street, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Greer, Black, Brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns, Scalloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home, N. B. Corsets and Dress Bonnets for Dress Makers on hand for sale.

Fine Mess Pork, the best the market affords, at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

C. Carter, No. 26 STEUDEN STREET, ALBANY, would take this method of apprising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horses, carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—J. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.

Albany, September 18, 1847.

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Sheriff's Office. CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 11th, 1848.—ELECTION NOTICE.—An election is to be held in the city and county of Albany, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, Aug 10th, 1848.
Secretary's Office.

To the Sheriff of the county of Albany.
Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State;
Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles Cook, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next.

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of John B. Gedney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, for the Thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the city and county of Albany.

Also the following County Officers, to wit: Four Members of Assembly; a County Treasurer; three Superintendents of the Poor; and a Coroner in the place of William H. Kearney, deceased, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1849.

Yours respectfully,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
Secretary of State.

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-
DING, No. 90 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE, and house-keeper's emporium, No. 383 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace R.P. VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Dunlap's Hotel, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night.

The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES? RELIEVED FROM When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age; its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasant, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates.

Cheap Literature.—The subscriber is in the receipt of all the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.

E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.—H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The Best of workmen kept to hang our paper.

J. & F. Cornelius, GREENBUSH SAW MILL, Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from six to sixty feet.

To the Ladies.—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Bendall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzouts are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the seams will defy scrutiny of the most observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz:—Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Hair, Worsted, Floss, &c., &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator.

Cheap Millinery. No. 51 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Rider's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Fancy Bookbinding.—THE subscriber is prepared to execute Binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country.

E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world. This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for meipent Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and inane, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. PRIGGS, M. D.

F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours

S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.: Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 165 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

391a

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the ORGAN of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New-York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be in possession of a copy.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	32 Salina,.....Sat
2 Rochester,.....Wed	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
3 Utica,.....Mon	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	35 New-York,.....Thurs
5 New-York,.....Tues	36 Dansville,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	37 New-York,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	38 Troy,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sun. Char	39 New-York,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	40 Middleport,.....Tues
10 Troy,.....Wed	41 New-York,.....Wed
11 New-York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Tues
12 New-York,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	47 Oswego,.....Tues
17 Medina,.....Wed	48 Theresa,.....Fri
18 New-York,.....Thurs	49 Elmira,.....Mon
19 New-York,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	52 Canton,.....Fri
22 Albany,.....Mon	53 Oswego,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	54 Albany,.....Fri
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Fri
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	56 Jordan,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	57 New-York,.....Fri
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Fri
28 New-York,.....Mon	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	60 Brownville,.....Mon
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	61 Troy,.....Fri
31 Watertown,.....Wed	

Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Tues	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sun. Char
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Sat	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	24 Cincinnati,.....Tues

Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Tues
2 Marshall,.....Tues	4 Albion,.....Tues
3 Hillsdale,.....Tues	

Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....Tues	2 Pittsfield,.....Tues
Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....Tues	2 Rochester,.....Tues

Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

New York	
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JEROME B. MEAD, Alabama Centre.	

Ohio.
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We tender our thanks to Bro. Gardner of Albion, for a list of subscribers.

FRIEND TANNER.—In perusing your paper of the 7th inst., I was extremely well pleased with the various articles inserted, favorable to the Ten Hour Law; but especially with the remarks made over the signature of "Troy." I sincerely hope that the individual, whoever he may be, will continue to favor the readers of the *Advocate* with many more such truthful sayings.

Your paper being the exponent of the rights of Labor, I wish to claim a small corner in your columns, for the purpose of making a few suggestions to the Mechanics and Workingmen of the city of Albany. They have been dilatory in their action on this great question, and although many of them would be extremely indignant if the Bill should be defeated again the coming winter, yet they continue to let slip the golden moments for sustaining the measure, which can never be regained. But few, if any, scarcely ever attend a caucus, or a nominating convention. They suffer themselves to lay perfectly dormant and inactive, as if they in reality had nothing at stake in the coming contest. They do not seem to realize that they are the actual tax-payers. They suffer the non-producers to act and to legislate for them—to tax them as they see fit. When those worthies think proper to kick their petitions under the table (which they never fail to do when they interfere with capital), they pocket the affront with the utmost coolness, and lie quietly down and lick the rod which smote them. Out upon this disgraceful state of things, and let it not be said that the Workingmen of Albany have suffered their rights to be thus trampled under foot. You hold in your hands a mighty power—you are like the Elephant, mighty in power, yet know it not. Arouse! then, Workingmen of Albany, and assume your rights! Interrogate, at least, the candidate brought forward for your suffrages,

and if opposed to the passage of the "Ten Hour Bill," you may be sure that he is not the man for the masses. The working classes have just as much right to have the hours of Labor restricted, as Government has to say how many inches shall constitute a foot. And, be assured, if this golden opportunity is suffered to pass by unheeded, you will give the oppressor a chance to think that he may bend still more the unwilling bow—that it can never be strained too much—that it will never break. But such, I am confident, will never be the case. I believe that a few weeks hence will tell a different story; and that the intelligent Workingmen of Albany will not prove recreant to their rights and interests. Remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." Yours, truly,

A WORKY.

The post office address of Bro. A. Hanna, for the present, is at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of M. M. P. No. 26, of Ithaca, held at their Hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 21st, 1848, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by A. E. Barnaby, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our worthy and beloved brother and friend, GILBERT ARVER, in the virgor of manhood and usefulness: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. ARVER, this Protection is called upon to mourn the loss of a skillful Mechanic, a generous friend, and a respected member of the Order.

Resolved, That we, the members of Mechanics' Mutual Protection, No. 26, of Ithaca, do heartily sympathize with the widowed mother and relatives of the deceased, and that he carries with him to his last resting place on earth, our unfeigned regret.

Resolved, That this Protection do wear the usual badge of mourning for the residue of this term; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Recording Scribe to the bereaved mother, and that they be printed in each of our village papers, and in the *Mechanic's Advocate*, of Albany.

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